

riathan & Mahlon Scholfield
Have just received, via Philadelphia,
large and general Assortment of
DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the season—consisting of
Irish linens, Irish and Russia dia-
dowls, ticklenburgs, ozonaburgs, brow-
lands, white platillas, Silesias, sheeting,
ticks, assorted; Harlequin stripes, cambricks,
net muslins, book muslins, colored cam-
bricks, laced cambricks, assorted; laced cam-
bricks, shawls, Beerboon gurahs, mamoies, fine
tucks, India checks, Romal handkerchiefs, long
short yellow nankeens, blue and black ditto,
iron cast ditto, assorted; dimities, assorted;
silkies, assorted; India and Italian silks, of
all kinds; sarcenets and peelongs, assorted; silk
and thread; and thread hosiery, Leghorn bonnets,
and kid gloves, wash leather ditto, pins,
threads, sewing silks, assorted; fans and
pins; and

A variety of other Articles,
addition to their former stock, make a very
complete assortment;
1 of which they will sell low for cash, or
notes payable in Alexandria, at 60 days,
ay 29.

O. P. FINLEY,
received per the United States, just from
Europe, an extensive assortment of HARD-
WARE, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY,
which he will dispose of on very reason-
able terms:—
40 doz. Wheat Scythes,
25 do. SICKLES,
20 do. Spades,
13 do. Shovels,
do Saggots Crowley's Steel,
A few tons of Patent Shot,
10 or 50 doz. broad and narrow Hoes,
few casks 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. 30d.
y 23.

UGLASS & MANDEVILLE
King-street,
have just received and offer for Sale,
5 hds. 1st. & 2d. quality brown
SUGAR,
ditto Barbadoes Molasses,
ditto 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
5 hds. Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
do. N. York Lump and Loaf Sugars,
5 pipes Holland Gin,
1 lbs. Green Coffee,
wt. excellent Cheese,
casks Raisins,
boxes do.
gallons Havanna Honey,
Fresh Teas,
Fine and coarse SALT, &c.
Old Rum Bounce.

ALSO
bbds. SHAD & HERRINGS.
16.

SPRING GOODS
eived, per ship Carlisle, from LONDON,
and for sale, by the subscribers:
Amongst which are—
elegant and fashionable muslin
plain and colored muslin, pique, calico,
on japan, japan laced, fine lappet, plain
cambricks, jaconet and book muslins;
dimities; leno; Italian sarcenets;
and narrow corded dimities; na-
jeans; crossovers; quiltings; right
ambrics & calicos; chintzes, &c. &c.
of these goods are in packages suitable
West India market—entitled to draw

K. Veitch & Co.
UNPOWD'ER TEA.
boxes of the very best quality just
received by
Mandeville & Jamesson.

REMOVAL.

MES RUSSEL,
his Store in Royal Street, in part of
EAGLE TAVERN House, one door
King street; where he has just opened
a new & East-India Goods,
silk, Checks, Irish Linens, &c. &c.
will sell by the piece, low, for cash,
on credit.

will let, for four years, the BRICK
have just left, on Fairfax street.
J. R.

TO LET.
For one or more years,
white Warehouse, on King-
Co. R. unsay's wharf. The
rents equal to any in town. Apply
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

WANTED,
A young man of good character, and
equainted with business. Apply to
the Printer, June 10.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SNO WDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1805.

[No. 1322.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
11 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
In hds. and lbs. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and lbs.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in lbs.
Sugar in hds. tierces and lbs.

Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dipt Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and trails,
Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Dulls, Plains, Kersey, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elancks, blue Frieses,
Cahimances, Kuffels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicos,
Irish Linens, Silex do.
Ozongaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslim Handkerchiefs,
India Martins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colon's Threads, Hats and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 20.
Will be Sold, at Public Sale,
on the first day of AUGUST, (if not disposed of
at private sale, previous to that time)

all my PROPERTY in the town
of Alexandria,

Situated on KING STREET—Consisting of
A new two-story Brick House, two
named Holes, and the Ware-House at present
occupied by myself—1/2,

One unimproved Lot, on Fayette-
street. (The above property is subject to a
round sum of twenty dollars, eighty-four cents.
or terms apply to the subscriber.)

John Viollett.
February 21. 1805.

Irish Linens.

as received, in addition to his late general sup-
plies, which he will sell, by the quantity, ve-
ry low, and on liberal credit;

10 pipes 4th proof Cognac Bran-

4 pancheons 2nd proof Antigua Rum,
20 barrels New England ditto,
5 pipes particular Teneriffe Wine,
12 half pipes do. do.
25 cases claret, 2 and half dozen in each.
9 boxes best London Mustard, 15 dozen
6 do. do. Double Gloucester Cheese,
20 hogheads Black Quart Bottles.

ALSO,
28 hogsheads Virginia TOBAC-
CO now in store.

May 31.

10 PIPES well flavor'd Holland

60 casks Dutch Linseed Oil,
2 bales German Ticklenburgh
1 cask Britannia,
1 do. Platillas Royal.

all Imported from Rotterdam,
In the brig Nancy, Spalding,

AND FOR SALE BY

J. & T. Vowell,

WHO HAVE IN STORE,

A few pipes old Madeira Wine, fit

immediate use,

Three hds. old Grenada Rum,

Three casks Clover Seed,

Ten pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.

Cash given for Otter and

Mink Skins.

June 25.

TO LET,

For one or more years,

The white Warehouse, on King-

street, near Col. Ramsey's wharf. The

rent for business equal to any in town. Apply

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

March 29.

WANTED,

A young man of good character, and

equainted with business. Apply to

the Printer, June 10.

May 3.

For Freight or Charter,

The fine strong Ship
CORDELIA,
Burthen 253 tons, entirely new,
A. Williston, master; now due,
expected at this port.

JOHN G. LADD.

June 10.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

THE SLOOP
POLLY, of Boston,
Burthen about 350 barrels, apply to Captain Eliz. Ladd,
on board at Harkstone's wharf,
or to

John G. Ladd.

June 10.

IRISH LINENS.

WILLIAM LADD
Has imported from DUBLIN, (via New-York)
a small quantity of

IRISH LINENS,
Which are well assorted; and will be sold low
for cash or on short credit.

June 5.

GERMAN LINENS.

THE subscribers have received by
the ship Hero, captain Cole, from Bremen,
and offer for sale, on reasonable terms, for appro-
priate paper;

AN ASSORTMENT OF

GERMAN LINENS.

THEY HAVE RIKEWISE—

WINDOW GLASS,

of various sizes.

R. T. Hooe, & co.

May 23.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington Street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.

—A SUPPLY OF—

Fresh teas, particularly selected,
6000 lbs. green coffee,
14 hds. St. Croix and St. Martins sugar,
New York and Philadelphia, loaf and lump
sugars.

Old 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
Do. 2d and 3d proof St. Croix rum,

Cognac, brandy,

Holland gin,

Whiskey and

New England rum,

Choice old Madeira,

Sherry,

Likor,

Teneriffe,

Malaga and

Port,

Claire in cases,

20 Boxes fresh muscatel raisins,

Very best chocolate,

Dixon's best mustard,

Salt oil, &c.

With a general assortment of groce-

ries as usual.

The whole of which are of a superi-
or quality, and will be sold on the most reasona-

ble terms.

JAMES BACON.

May 14.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the Norfolk packet, captain JOHNSTON,

160 bags Fine Liverpool SALT.

A few tierces STONE LIME, FOR SALE.

William Hodgson.

June 8.

Just Published,

And for Sale by Cotton & Stewart,

A Key to Mystery of Iniquity,

OR AN

Address to Men of Candor and

lovers of Truth.

By JOHN WEST,

Of Fairfax County.

This work contains a compendium

eclesiastical history, accompanied with the author's

selections; proving modern episcopacy to be spu-

rious, and human legislation in the Church to be

usurpation, &c. &c.

January 7.

A few Copies of the American

Gardener, for sale by Robert Gray, in

King-street.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from
JOHN C. VOWELL to the subscriber, will be
sold, at 12 o'clock, on the first day of July next,
at the Coffee-House in Alexandria, for ready
money,

A Lot of Ground on Fairfax-street,

On which the new Meeting-house stands, front-
ing on Fairfax street 69 feet 1 inch, and extend-
ing back 123 feet 5 inches.

John Dunlap.

June 5.

Mandeville & Jamesson

Are now landing, and offer for Sale,

10 puncheons high proof Jamaica

Rum.

10 hogheads Barbadoes Molasses.

8 hogheads St. Croix Sugars.

English F and FF Gunpowder.

Philadelphia Loaf Sugars.

Patent Shot and Bar-Lead.

May 26.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

From the Vermont Journal.

MR. ELLIOT
TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LETTER IX.

That part of the constitution of the United States which allows the people of the southern states, representation in congress and in the election of the president, for their slaves, (for it is not a representation of slaves) is the only part of that instrument which I consider as materially objectionable; and I shall not be deterred from an expression of my sentiments upon the subject, by the foolish outcry about an imaginary dissolution of the union. I have often said that I wish not to see the subject again agitated, in the form of an amendment to the constitution. Every one knows it must be unavailing. But it may still be useful that the operation of that part of the constitution should be better understood by the people than it has been hitherto. Information can do no harm in a republican government; the more the people know the greater the probability of preserving the constitution.

It is certainly true that the rich planter in the southern states who possesses fifty slaves, has thirty-one times the political weight in our national government than is possessed by the farmer or merchant of New England. He does not directly give so many votes, but the state is allowed them, and as one of the constituents of the representative and elector of his district, he possesses all that consequence.

At the same time he contributes much less than his proportion to the support of government, for the laboring slaves consume nothing of consequence upon which a duty is paid: and what the master does contribute is earned for him by the labor of slaves while the farmer and every man of business in the northern and middle states pays his taxes with the sweat of his own brow. It will be said that comparisons of this kind are invidious. It is false. Truth and correct information so far from meeting that character are always honorable and useful. With very considerable labor I have made some calculations upon this subject, for which I shall receive the thanks of every honest man in the district, and which will certainly give rise to reflections of a most interesting nature.

Whole No. of persons in U. S. in 1800 3,893,635
Deduct slaves 694,280

Three fifths of the slaves 3,199,355
470,568
Whole No. represented 3,615,923
Giving one hundred and nine representatives and a fraction of 18923. But by loss of fractional parts of the ratio of representation in the apportionment of the several states, the actual number was only one hundred and six.

Of the 694,280 slaves, the states of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, contained 645023, three fifths of which number is 387012, which divided by 33000, (and not calculating for fractional loss in the apportionment to the states, which would not in this case amount to one member) gives as the slave representation of the southern states agreeably to the first census, 11 members and a fraction of 24012.

Whole number of persons in the United States in 1800, exclusive of Tennessee, Ohio, and the Territories, 5,140,208

SLAVES. TOTAL.
Tennessee 13584 105,602
Ohio 45,365
Indiana 135 5,645
Mississippi 3,489 8,850
17,208 165,438
In other states, slaves 875,225
Deduct in Indiana and Mississippi unrepresented 5,305,666
Total slaves 824,433
Deduct in Ind. & Miss. 3,624
883,809
Three fifths of slaves 4,935,646

Giving 149 representatives and a fraction of 18,648. But by the loss of fractional parts, &c. the number is only 142.

By the second census, of 888,809 slaves, the same states contain 832,992, three-fifths of which is 499,794 giving 15 representatives and a fraction of 4,749.

I shall divide the United States into the three great natural divisions of northern, middle, and southern states. The northern receive no advantage, the middle but a trifle if any, and the southern a very important advantage, from the representation for slaves.

The table exhibits the decrease of slaves in the northern and middle, and their increase in the southern states, for ten years:

New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, R. Island, Connecticut and Vermont, contained in 1790—Total 1,009,522; slaves 3,836. In 1800, tot. 1,233,011; slaves 1,339. New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, in 1790, total 1,017,726; slaves 45,371. In 1800, total 1,464,017; slaves 40,894. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North-Carolina, S. Carolina, & Georgia, in 1790, tot. 1,866,387; slaves 645,023. In 1800, total 2,437,231; slaves 832,992. The slaves in the northern states have decreased from 3,886 to 1,339, almost in the ratio of 2 to 3. In the middle states from 45,371 to 40,894, in that of nearly one ninth. Increased in the southern from 645,023, to 832,992, nearly one third of the original number, or in the ratio of 832 to 645.

Rhode Island has decreased from 948 to 380. Connecticut from 2,764 to 951. New-York nearly stationary. Pennsylvania and Delaware have decreased a little, and Maryland made a small increase. Virginia has increased in the ratio of 345 to 292. Kentucky in that of 40 to 12. North Carolina in that of 133 to 100. South-Carolina in that of 146 to 107. Georgia has doubled her numbers. The increase gives four members of congress and as many electors of president in the southern states.

The increase of the whole number of persons represented has been as 49 to 36; that of slaves for which their masters are represented as 53 to 41; that of freemen as to 44 to 31. Let us calculate upon the same ratio of increase for 10 years to come. Increase the number of persons represented from 49 to 65—slaves from 53 to 68—freemen from 44 to 60, round numbers: there will be in 10 years more than 19 representatives for slaves. But if we calculate, as we may with probability, upon a much larger increase, upon the creation of new states in Louisiana, and the importation & propagation of slaves in that country, in 20 or 30 years there will be between 30 and 40 representatives in congress for slaves, and as many electors of president.

But another very gloomy part of the picture remains to be unfolded.

In the last ten years the whole number of persons in the northern or eastern states has increased only in the proportion of 12 to 10, in the middle as 14 to 10, in the southern nearly as 24 to 18. Free people in the eastern as 10 to 10, slaves in the southern as 83 to 64. Free people in the southern states from 1,221,364 to 1,604,239. Free people in the eastern states in the ratio of one fifth only of the original number; those in the southern states in that of nearly one third; slaves in about the same proportion.

By the last census the number of free persons in the northern states was 1,221,672 & in the southern 1,604,239—By the former census the number of free persons in the northern states was 1,005,636, & in the southern 1,221,364—How are the people in these different quarters of the union relatively represented? By the first census Vermont had two members, N. Hampshire

4, Massachusetts 14, R. Island 2, Conn. 7—29 members, Maryland 7, Virginia 19, Kentucky 2, N. Carolina 12, S. Carolina 6, Georgia 2—46 members. 1,005,636 free citizens in the northern states had 29 representatives, and 1,221,364 in the southern 46 representatives. Without allowing any fractions of the ratio of representation in the apportionment to the several states, and making no allowance for slaves the northern states would have been entitled, by the census of 1790, to 30 representatives and a fraction of 15,636, the southern to 37 only with the trifling fraction of 364. In consequence, therefore, of the constitutional representation for slaves, the relative weight of the northern and southern states was only as 29 to 46, when otherwise it would have been as 30 to 37.

By the present census the northern states have 35 representatives and the southern 64, including Tennessee, 1,231,672 free people in the northern states have 35 representatives. The southern states including Tennessee contain 1,696,257 free people, and have 64 representatives. As above, the northern states would have been entitled by the census of 1800, to 37 members, with a fraction of 10,672.—The southern to 51 and a fraction of 13,257. It is as 35 to 64, and, were freemen alone represented, and that equally, it would be as 37 to 51. Instead of being little more than half, it would be more than two thirds.

But it is contended that the equal representation in the senate counterbalances this inequality; and the deceivers of the people have met with some success in this falsehood. I will prove it false in one minute. The 5 northern states contain 1,231,672 free people and send 10 senators; the 7 southern states 1,696,257, and send 14 senators. By a simple operation in the rule of three it will be found that the southern states, by their numbers, in proportion to those of the northern, are entitled only to 13 senators, with a fraction of 91 parts of 123. The middle states stand almost on the same ground with the northern. As it respects the senate they are on worse ground. With a free population but one eighth less than that of the southern states they have but one more than half the number of senators.

Vermont, for one hundred and fifty four thousand free people, has four representatives, Massachusetts, for five hundred and seventy four thousand five hundred and sixty four has seventeen representatives. New Hampshire for one hundred and eighty three thousand eight hundred and fifty has five. Connecticut for 250051 has 7. Rhode-Island for sixty eight thousand seven hundred and forty two, has two. New York, for five hundred and sixty five thousand four hundred and thirty seven has seventeen. New Jersey to one hundred and ninety eight thousand seven hundred and twenty seven has six. Vermont, for one hundred and fifty four thousand free people, has four representatives, Massachusetts, for five hundred and seventy four thousand five hundred and sixty four has seventeen representatives. New Hampshire for one hundred and eighty three thousand eight hundred and fifty has five. Connecticut for 250051 has 7. Rhode-Island for sixty eight thousand seven hundred and forty two, has two. New York, for five hundred and sixty five thousand four hundred and thirty seven has seventeen. New Jersey to one hundred and ninety eight thousand seven hundred and twenty seven has six.

French papers to the 28th April were yesterday received, but they do not contain any important intelligence which has not been published from our English prints. A very few extracts have been made—as follows:

than the northern will have for all their free people!

Whoever shall deny the truth of any part of this statement, the people may rely upon it as a deceiver and dishonest. If there be no accidental or typographical mistakes in the figures, every word of it is as true as truth itself. Such a state of things is our own misfortune, and not the crime of the people of the south. We must make the best of a bad bargain. We must by all means preserve the constitution. Our situation is indeed wretched, as we have no compensation for this monstrous sacrifice. That which was intended as a compensation, (a very trifling one however) the apportionment of direct taxes has never been exercised but once, and probably never will be again. Still let us preserve the constitution. But it cannot be treason, conspiracy or a division of the union, to contemplate our misfortunes, and calculate their consequences.

JAMES ELLIOT.

NEW-YORK, June 15.

By the brig Paisley, from Bordeaux, French papers to the 26th of April are received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser, but they afford no news. We learn verbally that the destination of the Toulon fleet, which had on board 12,000 men, is to make an attempt on the island of Jamaica, and the Parisians spoke with confidence of its being compelled to surrender. The British fleet was completely manned and ready for sea. Mr. Monroe remained at Madrid, without any very sanguine prospect of bringing the dispute between that court and the United States to an amicable conclusion. Mr. Livingston was to sail from Nantes about the 20th of May, in the ship Mississippi, for this port. The Paisley is the bearer of dispatches for government.

The claims settled by the American commissioners at Paris, and liquidated by the French board established for that purpose, were not finally admitted by the French secretary. Many difficulties had arisen between the American ministers and the French minister of finance on this subject, and it is doubtful whether the bills to be drawn by the American minister for the final liquidation of those claims will be sent forward until after the return of the emperor from Italy. Mr. Monroe, our minister extraordinary at Madrid had not left that place the 30th April.

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PARIS, 30th Germinal.

The German journals again announce the march of 150,000 Russians towards the southern frontiers of Europe.

The official journal continues to publish, in the Italian language, addresses of devotion and fidelity to his majesty the emperor and king, from the different civil and military bodies, the magistracy and learned societies of the kingdom of Italy.

1st Floreal. We learn that the election and principal states of the German Empire are all forward to recognise the new changes that have taken place in the constitution of the kingdom of Italy.

Her majesty madame Eliza, princess of Piombino set out yesterday from Paris for her principality.

Just Landed and for Sale,

20 boxes best Spermaceti Candles
50 do. mould Tallow do.
50 casks fresh Raisins
A few boxes Cod Fish
And a few kegs Mackarel
50 boxes Soap

J. G. LADD.

June 15.

BALTIMORE, June 17. Captain Bunbury, of the ship Mary, came up this evening from Annapolis, has favored us with the following intelligence: At 11 A. M. saw a sail a-head, sailing towards us, under full sail, beat to quarters and prepared for action. At meridian, a schooner Eliza Ann, Capt. Richard Jones, and for East River, from Martinique, out 18 days, informed us the French fleet had arrived at Martinique and were bound to leeward. I immediately tacked to the northward and went aboard the schooner in my boat for further information. Extract from the log book of the schooner Eliza Ann, Capt. R. Jones, of East River, and Mr. John D. Jervis, supercargo, Fort Royal, Martinique. May 14th, Capt. on shore, 3 P. M. a large fleet came in sight—orders were immediately given for no fire to sail; the fleet came in which consisted of 18 sail of the line, (French and Spanish) 10 frigates and 2 brigs of 22 guns each, and a number of prizes, amongst which was the British sloop of war Lion.

An embargo was immediately laid on and concluded till the 26th. In the mean time, all the sick were landed from the fleet.

They had likewise taken possession of the island of Rock. The fleet was to sail the 28th, and by report of some of the officers, who dined in company with Mr. Jervis, they were bound to leeward, having on board 8,000 troops, and a quantity of heavy artillery. They likewise informed the captain and Mr. Jervis, that they intended to treat any Americans, trading to the island of Dominica, very severely, but how far that treatment would extend, was yet undetermined, some were for hanging and some for other punishment; some punishment was certain. Spoke the above schooner 27 leagues S. E. from Cape Henry, 18 days out, wind S. S. E. After extracting the above from the log book, and getting every other information, I thought it most prudent for the interest of the concerned, to return to the Chesapeake, as the risque, in my opinion appeared too great for the lives and property on board. After getting the aforesaid intelligence, I immediately bore away for the Chesapeake, wind S. S. E.—At 8, P. M. took a pilot on board, the pilot boat Argus, in company.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

Married last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, captain *Septimus Levering*, to Miss *Eliza Western*, both of this place.

It is said the capture of Dominica was one of the principal objects of the Rochfort squadron in its late expedition to the West Indies. It was intended to attempt to retain it, and a Captain General and other officers to govern it, were brought out in the fleet. The position of the island being deemed important on account of its situation. The intention was abandoned in consequence of the destruction of the town of Roseau by fire. So that that which was deemed of great importance to the British, was, they may now think, the least of two evils which threatened it.

Captain Hatch, who arrived yesterday at quarantine in 15 days from St. Bartholomew, confirms the intelligence of the combined French and Spanish fleets having arrived at Martinique. He adds, that a French frigate was taking soundings at St. Lucie, preparatory, as it was supposed, to an attack; and that a general embargo had been laid on all the shipping in the French West India islands.

[New-York paper.]

In a work, entitled, "A Key to the Phenomena of Nature," a French writer, Chevreuil, affirms, that, for six thousand years, mankind have been crawling about, without knowing it, on the back of an animal. This animal which lives, eats, drinks, and digests, members and organs of speech; this wonderful animal is THE EARTH. Thus, and thus only, can hurricanes, tempests, the eruptions of volcanoes, &c. be accounted for. If any one doubts it, let him read the work of this new Naturalist, he will see that the earth is animated (he argues) why should not the earth itself likewise be so? the earth to which we are indebted for our support. If life be necessary for the growth of hair in man, how can the earth without the same faculty, produce grass in the fields, and with grass is the same. The roots are rooted in our skin, and the latter in the skin of the animal, humanus. The nurse takes food, which the earth does the same, in order to furnish the milk. Does it not imbibe particles of air and water, which it appropriates to the plant? As life is absolutely necessary for these functions, the earth which fulfills them must of necessity be alive and organized in the same manner as animals. Are not corresponding phenomena, results and objects, proof of the same nature, organs, and properties? The earth must, however, be provided with much stronger organs than a woman, her procedure through the same being on a much more extensive scale."

[London p. 2]

IMPORTANT.]

Gale to the eastward.

BALTIMORE, June 17.
Captain Bonbury, of the ship Mary, came up
the following evening from Annapolis, has favored us with

the following intelligence:—
June 18th, at 11 A. M. saw a sail a-head, heading towards us, under full sail, beat to quarters and prepared for action. At meridian, spoke schooner Eliza Ann, Capt. Richard Jones, of East River, from Martinique, out 18 days, informed us the French fleet had arrived at Martinique and were bound to leeward. I immediately tacked to the northward and went on board the schooner in my boat for further information. Extract from the log book of the schooner Eliza Ann, Capt. R. James, of East River, and Mr. John D. Jervis, supercargo, Fort Royal, Martinique. May 14th, Capt. on shore leaving out, at 3 P. M. a large fleet came in sight—orders were immediately given for no vessel to sail; the fleet came in which consisted of 18 sail of the line, (French and Spanish) to 2 frigates and 2 brigs of 22 guns each, and a number of prizes, amongst which was the British sloop of war Lion.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

Married last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, captain *Sepimus Levering*, to Miss *Eliza Western*, both of this place.

It is said the capture of Dominique was one of the principal objects of the Rochfort squadron in its late expedition to the West Indies. It was intended to attempt to retain it, and a Captain General and other officers to govern it, were brought out in the fleet. The possession of the island being deemed important on account of its situation. The intention was abandoned in consequence of the destruction of the town of Rousseau by fire. So that that which was deemed of great importance to the British, was, they may now think, the least of two evils which threatened it.

Captain Hatch, who arrived yesterday at quarantine in 15 days from St. Bartholomew's, confirms the intelligence of the combined French and Spanish fleets having arrived at Martinique. He adds, that a French frigate was taking soundings at St. Lucia, preparatory, as it was supposed, to an attack; and that a general embargo had been laid on all the shipping in the French West India islands.

[New-York paper.]

In a work, entitled, "A Key to the Phenomena of Nature," a French writer, Chevreuil, affirms us, that, for six thousand years, mankind have been crawling about, without knowing it, on the back of an animal. This animal which lives, eats, drinks, and digests, which thinks, walks, and transpires; which has members and organs of speech; this wonderful animal is—the EARTH. Thus, and thus only, can hurricanes, tempests, the eruptions of volcanoes, &c. be accounted for. If any one doubts it, let him read the work of this new Naturalist. "If every thing upon the earth is animated (he argues) why should not the earth itself likewise be so; the earth to which we are indebted for our support. If life be necessary for the growth of man, how can the earth without the same faculty, produce grass in the fields, and trees in the forest? The processes with hair and with glands is the same. The former are rooted in our skin, and the latter in the skin of the animal earth, humanus. The nurse takes food, which she gives back liquefied to the child. Does not the earth do the same, in order to furnish the nurse with vegetables, which she converts into milk? Does it not imbibe particles of air and water, which it appropriates to the plant? As life is absolutely necessary for these functions, the earth which fulfills them must of necessity be alive and organized in the same manner as animals. Are not corresponding phenomena, results and objects, proof of the same nature, organs, and properties? The earth must, however, be provided with much stronger organs than a woman, her procedure through the same being on a much more extensive scale." [London pa.]

The Boston papers of Tuesday last, state that a severe gale had been experienced in that quarter. A new ship lying at May's wharf, and several vessels lying at Long and Rowe's wharf, received considerable damage on Saturday night. The schooner Harriet, Lorings, from Havanna for Boston, went on shore at Marblehead on the same evening, vessel lost, crew saved. A brig was likewise stranded near Salem. They further state that the sloop Elizabeth, eighty seven tons burthen, captain Samuel Lacy, of Woburn, ran on shore, about a mile and a half southward of the lights, on Plum Island beach on Sunday last, in a violent gale. The probability is that the crew is lost. She was boarded by people from Newburyport on Sunday; she was bilged and part full of water; every thing in the cabin was afloat. Two pocket books were floating in the cabin, containing the coasting licence and some money. The vessel may be got off.

Captain Wickam of the Ceres, from St. Jago, says, that no prizes have been brought in there lately, privateering being at a very low ebb at present, as there are a number of English cruisers off the Havanna, who have taken the French privateers Hazard, Regulator, and several others.

(Phil. paper.)

A St. Kitts paper, (received by the Neptune, from St. Bartholomew's) of the 21st of May, says—"It is reported that a ship supposed to be his majesty's sloop Cyane, has been captured to windward of Barbadoes, by two French frigates.—We have heard that the Cyane was ordered to cruise on the Halifax station, and therefore hope that the report is incorrect.

(Ibid.)

Extract from governor STRONG's Speech to both houses of assembly of the state of Massachusetts.

"The operations of banking, while under suitable restraints, may undoubtedly be useful to the state, by rendering its capital more active than it would be otherwise. Petitions have for several years been presented, at almost every session of the legislature, for the incorporation of banks. If such applications are repeated, it will be a question of importance, whether an addition to the present number would be a public benefit. Many of the bills of other state banks, with whose circumstances and management we are wholly unacquainted, circulate here; and the capital stock of the branch banks is seven hundred thousand dollars. We have besides in this state, twenty-one banks, which are allowed by law to issue thirteen million dollars; by their last returns it appears, that the whole of the debts due to them did not amount to eight millions. If the existing banks are authorized to loan a greater sum than the circulation can employ, the aggregate profits of banking would not be increased, nor would any additional assistance be given to trade should a number of other banks be instituted; they might indeed emit an additional quantity of paper; but the surplus would soon be returned to the several banks, and exchanged for gold or silver to be exported. New banks would not increase the quantity of specie, they would only cause a subdivision of it; and if they should be induced, from the desire of gain, or a disposition to afford extraordinary accommodations, to discount too liberally, the banks themselves would be endangered, and the directors might be compelled to diminish their discounts so as to occasion very serious and extensive commercial embarrassments.

HENRY K. MAY
Has for Sale,
20,000 lbs. Superior quality Green Coffee
3 pipes Port
3 butts Cape Madeira
4 half pipes Catalonia
A few quarter casks Sherry & WINE
40 cases Claret
8 chests Hyson
6 do. Young Hyson
60 kegs Smyrna Raisins
100 boxes Brown Soap.
June 15. eo3w

"It has been said, heretofore, that the bank dividends were higher than the legal rate of interest, and therefore, unless petitioners were indulged with new incorporations, the law which forbids usury should be repealed. A measure of this kind might be more injurious than any proposed addition to the number of banks. If money was borrowed only on a calculation of profit from commercial enterprises, the borrower might be safely trusted to make his bargain with the lender; but a great part of the loans in the country are to persons embarrassed from misfortune or indiscretion: by a repeal of the law against usury they would be left to the mercy of their creditors, and avarice would prey without control upon ignorance and distress."

Method of tempering edge tools, of too brittle a quality. From a French publication.

"Having bought a neat knife, and paid handsomely for it, I found that whenever I attempted to cut wood, or any hard substance, the edge broke. This accident often repeated, soon made a few of my blade. I complained to the cutter, who very seriously told me, that it was a sure sign of the goodness of my knife. He finished by sharpening it, and receiving his six pence. This grinding happened so frequently, as to become more tedious than costly, and at the last reduced my knife to nearly the size of a large needle. A new blade was fitted to the handle; the same accident happened to it; it proved again of too brittle a temper. My patience now became tired, and I had almost determined to lay the knife aside, the handle of which I only regretted, when an itinerant scissor grinder gave me an experimental receipt; to plunge the blade up to the handle in boiling fat for two hours, and then, taking it out, to let it cool gradually; I followed his directions, and my knife cuts the hardest wood, ebony, box; even bone its edge now resists."

AMERICAN SILK.

In the year 1804, there was raised in the town of Mansfield, Conn. between twelve and thirteen hundred pounds of well dried raw silk; every pound of which, when made into sewing silk, is worth about 7 dollars, and finds a ready market at Boston, Providence, &c. Should the production of silk be properly attended to by our citizens, they would ere long be enabled to raise sufficient to supply the union, and even some for exportation.

From the BALANCE.

PANDORA'S BOX.

As the young heir apparent was conning his tale,
And learning his matins from godfather Paine,
He took up "The Prospect," his mother to ask
The sense of Pandora, but asked her in vain,
"Your fader can tell," said the sable dulcinea;

"Me tink it mean someting like bloody arena."

Tom scamper'd away to his dad with the story,
And told him he'd "found in the Prospect before ye,

"A hard crooked phrase, yclep'd "Box of Pandora."

"Why, child, can't you tell?

"I know it too well.—"

"No, Sire, it's a cave & a dry dock? have I guess'd?

"No, Tom, it is neither; 'tis CALLENDER'S CHEST!"

TACITURN.

HENRY K. MAY

Has for Sale,
20,000 lbs. Superior quality Green Coffee
3 pipes Port
3 butts Cape Madeira
4 half pipes Catalonia
A few quarter casks Sherry & WINE
40 cases Claret
8 chests Hyson
6 do. Young Hyson
60 kegs Smyrna Raisins
100 boxes Brown Soap.
June 15. eo3w

ISAAC ENTWISLE

HAS FOR SALE,
5000 bushels Cadiz Salt
Liverpool Blown Salt
Pork, by the barrel
Molasses, by the hoghead
1000 lbs. excellent Rhode Island Cheese
New England Rum, in hds. and bds.
Whiskey, by the barrel
Lime, by the barrel or small quantity, for white-washing

And, as usual,
First quality Porter and Ale, by the barrel or dozen, bottled or draught.

June 15. eo3t

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ENTERED,
Ship Cordelia, Welleston, Plymouth
ballast: John G. Ladd.
Sloop George, Butler, Norfolk
sundries: to different persons.

CLEARED,
Schr. Rachel, Neil, Barbadoes
Korn and Wisenbiller, Providence, McCullough, St. Jago de Caba,
R. Young & W. Yeaton.
Three Sisters, Rich, Barbadoes
different merchants.
Betsey, Foxwell, Norfolk
R. Veitch, & Co.

Flour inspected in the town of Alexandria for the quarter, ending the 11th June, 1805.
51,657 barrels,
2,065 half barrels,
28 barrels rye flour,
AMOS ALEXANDER,
Flour Inspector.

A SUPPLEMENT.

To an act entitled "an act for the more effectual execution of the penal laws of the corporation of Alexandria, by the appointment of a police constable."

Be it enacted by the common council of Alexandria, That the police constable appointed under the aforesaid law, do give security in the sum of three hundred dollars, for the due and faithful execution of his office, payable to the common council, and that the mayor be authorized to take the said bond and return the same to council, and that all executions hereafter to be issued on penalties and forfeitures under the said law, be directed to the said constable and issued as in other cases.

Passed in Common Council, the 7th day of June, 1805.

HENRY ROSE,
President.

APPROVED, June 14, 1805.

JONAH THOMPSON,
Mayor.

Runaway Negro DICK,

THE property of George G. Boon, (King George County,) was sent to my care in January last, to hire; on the 31st of May he obtained leave and a pass of me, to go to Fredericksburg and to return, but it appears has absconded. There is nothing remarkable in his person; he is about a common size man, about 30 years old, very black, is of a dissident manner at first, but is disposed to become familiar, he is very fond of dressing to the best appearance, and is remarkable for affecting to speak in a learned style, though commonly incorrect; he has been mostly employed in a tavern, for some years past, and is fond of such like employment.

Twenty dollars will be given for his apprehension and all reasonable charges by me, or his master, or John Johnston, Fredericksburg.

John Pittman.

June 18. eo3t
N. B. All persons are warned, employing or in any way assisting said negro.

RACING.

ON FRIDAY, the 28th instant, will be run, over the course adjoining Alexandria; two match races—One for One Hundred Dollars—the other for Seventy-five Dollars:—And on SATURDAY the 29th, a sweepstakes, consisting of an Elegant Saddle, Bridle, Martingale and Collar, worth Fifty Dollars; free for any saddle horse, mare or gelding, that has never won a purse—one mile and repeat. Horses may be entered any time between this and the days of running, or at the poles.

John Hodgkin,
Keeper of the Course
June 14. eo6.

Just received and for Sale,
150 Sacks Liverpool fine Salt
1 Case real 7-8 Colraine Linens.
W. HODGSON.

June 17. d
FRUIT—in fine Order.

This day received per sloop Seaflower, Lemons by the box or retail.
John A. Burford.

June 15. d
WANTED,
In a Wholesale Store, a Lad, about 14 years of age, that writes a good hand and can be well recommended. Apply to the printer,
June 14. 35

Jeff Hollingsworth & Son,
COUNTY WHARF, BALTIMORE,
HAVE FOR SALE,
Imperial Teas, in qt. chests
and boxes
Hylon, TEAS, Of late impor-
tations,
Young Hylon, in and
Hylon Skin, qt. casks. FIRST
Long and short yellow Nankeens
Cognac Brandy, 4th proof, old and fine
Jamaica Rum
Sugar
Molasses
Salt
Cologne Millstones, from three feet 3 inches
to 4 feet 9 inches,
Sand do,
Plaster of Paris
Bar Iron and Nail Rods
Castings
Millington and Crowley London Steel
German and Country do,
Baltimore, May 24. (June 4.) cost
For SALE and to RENT.

I wish to sell 900 acres of Land, on Sugar Land Run; being a moiety of 1800 acres, lying on the edge of Loudoun, and in Fairfax county, about 20 miles from Alexandria, 19 from George-Town, and about a mile and one quarter from the river—lies level—it has an abundance of fine timber on it equal to any in the county, and no tract of land can be more copiously supplied with innumerable springs of the finest water; there is a part of it laid down in fine clover paddocks, with a good orchard and several buildings fit for tenants. This and was leased to me, several years ago, by Ferdinand Fairfax, Esquire—the title indisputable, as may be seen by the title papers in my possession. Terms may be known and the land shewed to any person wishing to purchase, by the subscriber.

I wish to Rent, for 5 or 6 years,

An ISLAND in the Potomac,

About fifteen miles from George-Town, containing 216 acres; most of which is cleared: I am told, by those who have been in Kentucky, that it is equal to any land in that state, producing from 10 to 12 barrels of corn per acre in a tolerable season. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the first mentioned tract, and in the latter on rent, provided application be soon made. Possession may be had at Christmas, (when the present crop will be finished) with liberty of sowing wheat this fall. It is supposed, by judges, there is a good MILL-SEAT, with a stream of water on the 900 acre tract. Any person desirous of purchasing will view it and judge for themselves.

B. DADE.

May 16. eo

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Alexandria County, in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the orphans court of said County, letters of administration, on the personal estate of Thomas Hodgkins, late of the County aforesaid, deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the administrator, on or before the 22d day of November next, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand, this 22d day of May 1805.

ELISHA JEWELL,
Administrator.

May 22. saw 4th
N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator.

Fancy Japan & Gilt Furniture,

In King-street, a few doors below St. Asaph-street,

THE subscribers intending to establish a manufactory in the above line in this town, flatter themselves that they will meet with that encouragement which the firm and neatness of their work will entitle them to, as they warrant it to be equal to any imported.

They will always keep on hand,

A handsome assortment of cane seat, rush-bottom, and Windsor chairs, settees, reeves & window seats, card, pier, and tea-tables, ladies' writing and work-stands, candle and fire-screens, wash-hand and candle-stands, bedsteads, bed and window cornices, and every article of ornamental furniture made to order, by

Finlay and Cook,

Who manufacture, drawings, and needle-work, in the neatest manner.

Likewise execute coach, sign and ornamental painting, on the shortest notice, and at the most reduced prices.

April 3. eo

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CANDLES.

The Subscribers have received a consignment of 100 boxes of Mould CANDLES, the quality of which is stated to be extraordinary—for sale by

Robert T. Hoe, & Co.

Who wish to draw on Boston, for a few thousand Dollars at short sight.

May 16.

Jonathan & Mahlon Scholfield

Have just received, via Philadelphia,

A large and general Assortment of DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the season—consisting of

Irish linens, Irish and Russia diapers, dowlas, ticklenburgs, ozanburgs, brown Hollands, white platillas, Silesias, sheeting, checks, assorted; Harlem stripes, cambrick and jacquet muslins, book muslins, colored cambricks, laced cambricks, assorted; laced cambrick shawls, Beerboon gurahs, manodies, fine collars, fine baftas, and lannahs; muslins India chintz, India checks, Romal handkerchiefs, long and short yellow nankeens, blue and black ditto, Cotton cambricks, assorted; dimities, assorted; Marseilles, assorted; India and Italian silks, assorted; farcenes and peelongs, assorted; silk, cotton, and thread hosiery, Leghorn bonnets, silk and kid gloves, with leather ditto, pins, tapes, threads, sewing silks, assorted; fans and buttons; and

A variety of other Articles,

In addition to their former stock, make a very complete assortment:

All of which they will sell low for cash, or good notes payable in Alexandria, at 60 days.

May 29.

SPRING GOODS.

Charles Bennett

Has imported in the ship United States, Captain Speake, the following GOODS; which he offers for sale, on moderate terms, by wholesale or retail:

Superfine Cloths & Kerseymeres.

Best black satins and florentines.

Cotton kerseymeres and colored nankeens.

Fashionable waistcoating.

Silk, cotton, and thread hose.

Laced and plain cambrick muslins.

Dimities and cambrick ditto.

Mens' black, white, and drab silk gloves.

Elegant extra long pic-nic, and plain silk gloves.

Weeding and hilling hoes.

Best Virginia Sickles.

Waldron's and Biggin's cradling and grass scythes.

Shot-belts and powder-flasks.

Double and single barrelled guns, &c. &c.

May 24. ed 1 w. co ido. 2a w. ido

20 puncheons Jamaica RUM,

LAST YEAR'S CROP,

Just received and for Sale on reasonable terms.

John & Thos. Vowell.

May 9.

EDUCATION.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria, that he has opened a SCHOOL, at the dwelling house of Mrs. Fletcher, on Prince street; where he teaches Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar; at the moderate price of Four Dollars per quarter.—Likewise, History, Geography, Surveying, and navigation, at a reasonable price.

Persons, wishing to be acquainted with Surveying or Navigation, will meet with due attendance either in school hours, or any other time they may think proper.

William Slade.

May 8. d6.1 lawf

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Alexandria, on the 29th of May last.

A NEGRO MAN, named SPENCER;—

about 5 feet 8 inches high, slender made, smooth skin; he is a plausible insinuating fellow. Had on when he absconded, a white round jacket and trowsers, shoes and round hat. It is probable he has changed his dress having a variety of clothing. Whoever will take up said Negro and bring him to the subscriber, in Alexandria, or secure him in any goal so that I get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward and all reasonable charges paid—He is a rope-maker by trade: It is probable he may travel to Baltimore or to the southward, in order to get employment. I hereby forewarn all masters of vessels and others from employing or carrying off said Negro, at their peril. He is hired by me from Mr. James Stewart, living in this city. If taken in Alexandria TEN DOLLARS will be paid. He is about 26 years old.

Samuel Harper.

June 11. eot. rawf

Union Cheap Bread Manufactory,

Opposite the Market,

Adjoining James S. Scott's, Royal street,—

ALEXANDRIA—

By WILLIAM LOVELL,

Who begs leave to inform the Ladies, Gentlemen, and the Public in general, in this town, that on Wednesday, the first of May, he will commence baking; where they may be supplied with BREAD of the first quality and sound baked—on such terms never before offered in this place—as follows:

THE eighteen penny loaf for 20 cents, nine penny loaf for 10 cents, four pence half penny loaf for 5 cents; and, for the convenience of those whole family or circumstances will not admit of LARGE BREAD, he will make the three penny loaf two ounces heavier than the weight fixed by the Clerk of the Market, as directed by the Corporation; so that the labouring man will be served on as good terms as the merchant. The BEST SUPERFINE FLOUR for house keeping at seven cents per pound, or fifteen pounds for a dollar. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be regularly supplied at their own houses, will be obliging enough to send a line above, which will be attended to. Great allowance to sellers of Bread. To prevent any misunderstanding the above terms are CASH, unless where stated credits are agreed on, and those are expected to be regularly paid—the profits being small.

N. B. To Taverns, Boarding-houses, and large families, there will be an additional saving of ten per cent. in buying LARGE LOAVES in preference to SMALL.

April 3. saw 4th

Finlay and Cook,

Who manufacture, drawings, and needle-work, in the neatest manner.

Likewise execute coach, sign and ornamental painting, on the shortest notice, and at the most reduced prices.

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